(d) the details of programmes prepared in this regard and the extent to which their implementation has proved successful?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Watershed management and water harvesting techniques help in soil conservation, checking the decline in level of ground water and improving the availability of ground water. The programmes prepared by various Departments of the Government in this regard include :

(1) Ministry of Water Resources:

(i) Scheme of Survey, Exploration and Investigation for Development of Ground Water Resources.

(ii) Scheme on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water.

(iii) Hydrology Project for Peninsular States.

(iv) Formulation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to Assist the State Governments in Artificial Recharge of Ground Water. The Scheme is at consultation stage.

(v) Circulation of a Manual on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the States/ Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend of ground water level.

(vi) Circulation of Model Bill to all the States/ Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development

(vii) Constitution of the Central Ground Water Board as an Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

(2) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation:

(i) Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Project.

(ii) Soil Conservation in Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.

(iii) National Watershed Development Project for rainfed agriculture.

(iv) Watershed Management in Areas of Shifting Cultivation.

(3) Department of Waste Land Development:

(i) Integrated Watershed Development Programme.

(4) Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation:

(i) Drought Prone Area Programme.

(ii) Desert Development Programme.

The above mentioned programmes are helping in reduction of soil erosion, in-situ conservation of moisture, infiltration of water into soil profiles and resultant ground water recharge.

Sainik Schools

*137. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV :
SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sainik schools in the country and their intake capacity, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government are considering to expand intake capacity of existing sainik schools and to set up new schools to meet defence requirements;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed for restructuring/ reorienting for sainik school organisatior to meet defence requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (d) There are 18 Sainik Schools in the country. Their Statewise location and actual number of resident scholars is attached.

The present capacity of Sainik Schools is considered adequate to meet the objectives for which they were set up.

One of the aims of Sainik Schools is to prepare boys for entry into the National Defence Academy (NDA). Although Sainik School students comprise about 2% of the candidates appearing for NDA, they have in the last two years secured as much as 11% of the total admissions thereto. Compared to students from other institutions their success rate has been more than five times higher. Notwithstanding their satisfactory performance, the programmes and facilities available at the Sainik Schools are constantly reviewed for further improvement.

Statement

Details of Sainik School

Sl.No.	Name of the School	State	Year of Setting Up	No. of resident scholars in the school
1.	Amaravathinagar	Tamil Nadu	1962	600
2.	Balachadi	Gujarat	1961	568
3.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	1962	610
4.	Bijapur	Karnataka	1963	604
5.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	1961	520
6.	Ghorakhal	UP	1966	458
7.	Goalpara	Assam	1964	670
8.	Imphal	Manipur	1971	472
9.	Kapurthala	Punjab	1961	617
10.	Kazhakootam	Kerala	1962	598
11.	Korukonda	AP	1962	545
12.	Kunjpura	Haryana	1961	565
13.	Nagrota	J & K	1970	450
14.	Purulia	W. Bengal	1962	518
15.	Rewa	MP	1962	483
16.	Satara	Maharashtra	1961	598
17.	Sujanpur Tira	HP	1978	466
18.	Tilaiya	Bihar	1963	854
	Total			10196

[English]

National Policy of Women Empowerment

*138. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :
DR. M. JAGANNATH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 50 million-dollar project on rural women development and empowerment has been finalised by the Government for implementation in six States in the first phase;

(b) if so, whether a final draft of the national policy for empowerment of women is ready for approval;

(c) if so, the details of the rural women welfare project; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) Negotiations have been held with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and International Development Association (IDA) for their assistance for a proposed project for Rural Women's Development & Empowerment (RWDEP) in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The project proposal envisages assistance of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) 13.3 million from the IFAD and 13.5 million from the IDA.

(b) A draft National Policy for the Empowerment of Women has already been finalized which is awaiting approval of Government; a copy of the draft is attached as Statement -I

(c) and (d) A Statement-II is attached.

Statement-I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

National Policy For The Empowerment of Women
1996
(Draft)

Introduction

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles.

Within the framework of democratic polity, our laws development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards, there has been a